

Court decision favours arms dealer

WASHINGTON (AP) — A federal appeals court on Friday set aside a contempt citation against an arms dealer who refused to give independent counsel Lawrence E. Walsh financial records of eight foreign companies involved in the Iran-contra scandal. A three-judge panel of the U.S. circuit court of appeals in Washington unanimously held that a lower court judge erred in holding Albert Hakim in contempt before first determining whether the court had jurisdiction. The appeals court further held that Mr. Hakim, a subject of the investigation being conducted by Mr. Walsh, could refuse to produce the documents if he could show their production "might tend to incriminate him." Mr. Hakim, together with his business partner, retired air force Major General Richard V. Secord, ran a series of Swiss-based companies that were involved in the sale of U.S. arms to Iran.

Volume 12 Number 3622

AMMAN, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1987, RABIA AL AWWAL 16, 1408

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Times Foundation
جordan Times يومية مستقلة نصريّة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية - الرأي

Wall Street closes lower

NEW YORK (R) — Wall Street stocks closed lower on Friday as a last-minute sell-off erased earlier gains. The Dow Jones industrial average, which had been up as much as 20 points earlier, finished down 26.36 points at 1,950.05, according to preliminary figures. The index was down more than 30 points for the week. The market has been buffeted by uncertainty over Washington's ability to cut the federal budget deficit and restore confidence in world markets. The U.S. currency hovered slightly above the historic low reached the previous day. The dollar was trading at 1,6740 marks, up from an all-time low of 1,6650 on Thursday. It was quoted at 135.35 yen after hitting a post-war low of 134.35 in Tokyo trading earlier (See page 7) and was up from 135.05 at Thursday's close. Dealers said the central banks of West Germany, Japan and Switzerland bought dollars, but the intervention was unable to dispel pessimism about the currency.

Genscher to visit Iraq and S. Arabia

BONN (R) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will visit Iraq and Saudi Arabia this month to add his weight to calls for a ceasefire in the Gulf war, diplomatic sources said on Friday. The visit, arranged for Nov. 16-18, will also give him a chance to improve relations with Iraq following remarks attributed to him in July that Iraq had started the war against Iran and had used chemical weapons. Mr. Genscher, who played a major role in the drafting of a U.N. resolution calling for a ceasefire in the seven-year-old Gulf war, said the statement had been misinterpreted.

UAE: U.S. attack on boat is closed

ABU DHABI (R) — The United Emirates (UAE) said on Friday it regretted a U.S. attack on a small UAE boat in which a fisherman died, but the incident was now closed. The Pentagon expressed regret on Wednesday for Sunday's incident in which a U.S. frigate misidentified the Sharjah-owned fishing smack as Iranian and opened fire, killing an Indian man. "We consider the incident closed since there is no indication it was deliberate," the UAE official news agency (WAM) quoted Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary Sheikh Hamdan bin Zayed as saying.

Accord eludes U.S. and Spain

MADRID (AP) — Two days of talks on the future of U.S. military forces in Spain ended in stalemate Friday over Madrid's insistence on the removal of American jet fighters, officials said. The chief Spanish negotiator, Maximo Cajal, said Spain had notified the Americans of its refusal to renew the 34-year-old defence accord in its current form. Still, both Mr. Cajal and U.S. ambassador and chief negotiator Reginald Bartholomew insisted both countries were interested in maintaining a military relationship. Mr. Bartholomew said after Friday's two-hour session that "questions remain to be resolved."

Israelis intercept Lebanese freighter

TYRE, Lebanon (R) — Israeli navy patrol boats intercepted a Lebanese ship on Friday off this South Lebanese port, searched it and arrested the owner of its cargo, security sources said. They said the boats stopped the Lebanese-registered Nadine and arrested Hilal Bitar, owner of its cargo of rice and onions, and took him to Israel. The ship was allowed to continue its journey.

Shevardnadze to visit Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will visit Turkey, a member of the North Atlantic alliance, early next year. Moscow's envoy in Ankara said on Friday. Ambassador Albert Chernyshov told a news conference that Moscow wanted closer ties with Ankara and believed Turkey's relations with the Soviet Union would not in any way affect its ties with others, especially with the United States.

INSIDE

- Strike paralyses Lebanon, page 2
- Arab press and envoys urge definite action by summit, page 3
- The summit and the Israeli reality, page 4
- U.N. agency seeks dignity for refugees, page 5
- England and Australia to clash on Sunday's cricket finals, page 6
- Central banks shore up dollar, page 7
- Freed ANC leader vows to continue anti-apartheid battle, page 8

Arab leaders start arriving today for summit

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Arab leaders and official delegations accompanying them start arriving here today to take part in the extraordinary Arab summit conference scheduled to open on Sunday.

Nine of the 17 Arab leaders expected to attend the summit are scheduled to arrive at the Marka military airport, seven kilometres north of Amman, on Saturday. They will be received by His Majesty King Hussein, Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi and senior Jordanian officials.

Delegations not headed by heads of state will be received by equal-ranking Jordanian officials in line with protocol guidelines.

The heads of states are scheduled to land at Marka at 15-minute intervals. Information available to the Jordan Times until late Friday indicated that among the first arrivals will be President Hassan Gouled Aptidon of Djibouti and Sheikh Issa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa of Bahrain.

They will be followed by South Yemeni head of state Haidar Abu Bakr Al Attas, United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahyan, Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said of Oman, Marwan Al Daud — Bahrain;

Minister of Justice Riad Al Shaka — Tunisia; Minister of Education Thouqan Al Hindawi — Algeria; Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib — Djibouti; Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat — Sudan; Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh — Syria; Minister of Higher Education Nassereddine Al Assad — Oman; Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan — Palestine; Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Sami Joudah — Qatar; Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher — Kuwait; Minister of Finance Hanna Odeh — Lebanon; Minister of Information, Culture and Tourism Mohammad Al Khatib — Libya; Minister of Communications Muhibeddine Al Husseini — Morocco; Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan — Mauritania; Minister of Youth Eid Dahiyat — North Yemen; and Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Marwan Al Khatib — Jordan.

Host delegations headed by Cabinet members to accompany each head of state have already been named. In addition to one of the ministers as head, each delegation includes a senior official from the Armed Forces and the Jordanian ambassador accredited to the respective country.

According to a government announcement, following is the roster of the Cabinet members and the respective delegations they will accompany:

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Prime Minister Affairs Abdul Wahab Al Majali — Saudi Arabia; Minister of Interior Rajai Dajani — Iraq;

Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Hawamdeh — the United Arab Emirates; Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Al Daud — Bahrain;

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Host delegations headed by Cabinet members to accompany each head of state have already been named. In addition to one of the ministers as head, each delegation includes a senior official from the Armed Forces and the Jordanian ambassador accredited to the respective country.

According to a government announcement, following is the roster of the Cabinet members and the respective delegations they will accompany:

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Prime Minister Affairs Abdul Wahab Al Majali — Saudi Arabia; Minister of Interior Rajai Dajani — Iraq;

Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Hawamdeh — the United Arab Emirates; Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Al Daud — Bahrain;

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Sudanese head of state Mohammad Al Mirghani and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese unions close down country for 2nd day

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's trade union chief pledged on Friday to keep the country gripped by a general strike until the government acts to boost the value of the pound in workers' pay packets.

"The strike is going fine," Antoine Bechara, president of the 250,000-strong General Labour Federation, told Reuters. "But there are not yet any good signs from the government on meeting our demands."

For a second consecutive day, Beirut was unusually quiet and free of traffic as virtually all workers stayed home for the strike and out of the heavy rain flooding dozens of streets.

Only hospitals, pharmacies and bakeries could open. Shops, offices, restaurants and Beirut International Airport, Lebanon's only commercial air link with the world, stayed closed down.

"We also asked parliament to move on our demands but nothing has happened yet, so we will continue the strike until measures are taken so the pound can win back its value," Mr. Bechara said.

"We want the war to end but realise that's politics. We're not asking for anything impossible."

German hostage 'to be freed for ransom'

BEIRUT (R) — Kidnapped West German Rudolf Cordes is expected to be freed in a deal similar to one that secured the release of another West German for \$2 million, Beirut's Ash Sharq magazine said on Friday.

Ash Sharq, which broke the news last November of the U.S. "arms-for-hostages" deal with Iran, quoted a Muslim religious source for its report. The magazine is close to radical groups in mainly Muslim west Beirut.

The Muslim religious source expected the release of the second German hostage Rudolf Cordes in a deal like the one that freed the other German hostage Alfred Schmidt for \$2 million," it said.

Officials in Bonn and Mr. Schmidt's employers, Siemens, have repeatedly denied paying to secure his release on Sept. 7.

Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Cordes were seized after Shi'ite Muslim Lebanese Mohammad Hamadei was arrested in West Germany and accused of murder and hi-

Kidnapped Palestinian businessman released

BEIRUT (AP) — Palestinian businessman Badr Al Fahoun, who was kidnapped in mainly Muslim west Beirut two weeks ago, has been released unharmed, police have said.

They said Mr. Fahoun, 62, president of the Palestinian-financed Arab Insurance Company, arrived at his house in west Beirut's Verdun residential district Wednesday night.

"He is resting now and will not

speak to the press at the moment," a member of Mr. Fahoun's household told the Associated Press by telephone Thursday. He declined to be named.

Police, who had speculated that ransom was behind Mr. Fahoun's abduction when three gunmen kidnapped him on Oct. 22, said they could not establish whether any money had been

paid to win his freedom.

There were reports in the local press last week that the kidnappers demanded \$500,000 to release Mr. Fahoun, a Sunni Muslim.

Jeweller Simon Bouri, a Christian, was kidnapped in west Beirut a week before Mr. Fahoun's abduction. Police had also theorised that Mr. Bouri was grabbed for ransom.

South Korean diplomat Do Chae-Sung, 44, was the last foreign hostage freed in Beirut.

Opposition militia sources said a ransom of \$1.15 million secured

the release on Oct. 27.

Seoul has denied paying for Mr. Do, a second secretary at South Korea's Beirut embassy, who was held captive for 21 months.

In Paris, Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond said on Thursday that France still hoped to resume normal relations with Iran, but not until five Frenchmen held hostage in Lebanon by pro-Iranian militants were set free.

"There can be no effective normalisation of our relations so long as the influence which this country can exercise on the kidnappers... does not bring the release of the Frenchmen held in Lebanon for over two and a half years," he told the National Assembly in Paris.

Shi'ite Muslim kidnappers are holding diplomats Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine, journalists Jean-Paul Kauffmann and Roger Aude and television technician Jean-Louis Normandin.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel. 7711149

From 9:00 a.m. until 24:00 special programmes and national songs on the occasion of the Extraordinary summit which will open here on Sunday

PROGRAMME TWO
13:00 "Le Matin" in French
19:15 "Jordanian Folklore" in Arabic
19:30 "Science World" in Arabic
19:45 "Just Good Friends" in Arabic
20:00 "Saturday Night Show" in Arabic
21:10 "Saturday Night Show" in English
22:00 "Feature film 'Cue for Love'" in English

RADIO JORDAN
555 KHz - 1410 AM - 990 AM, FM
555 KHz - 1060 AM, FM
Tel. 7711149

07:00 "Morning Show" in Arabic
07:30 "Morning Show" in Arabic
08:00 "Morning Show" in Arabic
10:00 "Morning Show" in Arabic
10:05 "Morning Show" in Arabic
11:00 "30 years of American Top Ten" in English
12:00 "New Summary" in English
12:05 "Top Session" in English
13:00 "New Summary" in English
13:05 "New Summary" in English
14:00 "Arabs Bulletin" in Arabic
14:30 "Jordan Weekly Concert Hour" in Arabic
15:00 "New Summary" in English
16:00 "Instrumentals Old Favourites Special Feature" in English
17:00 "New Summary" in English
18:00 "New Summary" in English
18:05 "Top Twenty" in English
19:00 "Newspak Show" in English
19:30 "Date with a Star" in English
20:00 "Discovering Music" in English
21:00 "New Summary" in English
22:00 "Piano and the Stars" in English
23:00 "Country Music" in English
24:00 "Classical Music" in English
Close Down

VOICE OF AMERICA
11:00 News 16:10 VOA Morning 07:00 News
08:00 VOA Morning 08:00 News
08:10 VOA Morning 17:00 News 17:10 Closup 17:30 Press Conference, USA
18:00 News 18:30 American Viewpoints 18:30 Special English News & Features 19:00 News 19:10 Weekend 20:00 News 20:10 Closup 20:30 Special English News & Features 21:00 News 21:10 Press Conference, USA 22:00 News 22:10 Music, USA Jazz 22:55 Editorial 23:00 News 23:10 Weekend

WHAT'S GOING ON

BBC WORLD SERVICE
16:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Home & Humph
06:45 Reflections 06:50 Financial News
07:00 World News 07:30 Home & Humph
07:45 The World Today 08:00 20:30
08:30 10:30 March in 09:00 World News
09:00 10:00 News 10:00 News Summary
10:00 10:45 Reflections 10:45
10:00 10:45 Reflections 10:45
10:00 10:45 Reflections 10:45
10:00 10:45 Reflections 10:45
10:00 10:45 Reflections 10:45

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition for Kamal and Nidal Tabbari at Housing Bank Complex until Nov. 21.

Photographic exhibition by Mohamad Rezouni at the French Cultural Centre until Nov. 12.

An exhibition of paintings, drawings, and collages by Dodi Karam Tabbari at the Petra Bank Gallery, Wadi Sajra until Nov. 15.

An exhibition entitled "Learning with Computer" at the British Council until Nov. 4.

SERVICE

The Anglican Church will be holding a remembrance day service at the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman, on Sunday, Nov. 8th November at 10:30 a.m.

VIDEO

A video showing at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6010267
American Centre 644371
American Centre library 641320
British Council 6301478
French Cultural Centre 637006
Goethe Institute 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre 644201
Spanish Cultural Centre 623486
Turkish Cultural Centre 627772
Haya Arts Centre 665149
Young Youth City 661186
V.W.C.A. 641793
Y.W.M.A. 661251
Amman Municipal Library 637111
Univ. of Jordan Library 843553

MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages. Plays and science shows at the Maya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Information supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. 061 322065, where it should always be termed.

SERVICE CLUBS

The Amman Lions Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Regency Palace Hotel, 7:30 p.m.

Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Philadelphia Club, 7:30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 12:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 816534, 817534.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman Tel. 624890

Church of the Assumption (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman Tel. 661757

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein Tel. 661757

Terrassine Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweilbeh, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 661757

Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 623541

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 625383, chaplain's residence tel. 601359

Armenian Catholic Church Aishieh, Tel. 771331

Armenian Orthodox Church Aishieh, Tel. 772961

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Aishieh, Tel. 771751

Christian Orthodox Church (Inter-denominational) mass at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 677543

Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the Good Shepherd) Amman, Arabic Service: Sunday 7 p.m. Tel. 8112951

Calvary Congregation (meets at the Good Shepherd's Church) Interdenominational-ecumenical English Service: Saturday 6:30 p.m. Tel. 822605, Rev. Veli.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) 815815, K21264

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Information supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. 061 322065, where it should always be termed.

ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

06:30 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)

09:30 Cairo (RJ)

09:30 Kuwait (RJ)

09:30 Damacus (RJ)

09:30 Karachi, Duhai (RJ)

09:55 Bahrain, Sharjah (RJ)

10:30 Doha, Agadir (RJ)

12:30 New York, Vienna (RJ)

17:30 Paris (RJ)

18:00 Athens (RJ)

18:00 Beirut (RJ)

18:35 Amman (RJ)

18:35 Damascus (RJ)

18:35 Cairo (RJ)

18:35 Doha (RJ)

18:35 Bahrain (RJ)

18:35 Sharjah (RJ)

18:35 Duhai (RJ)

18:35 Amman (RJ)

18:35 Damacus (RJ)

18:35 Beirut (RJ)

18:35 Duhai (RJ)

18:35 Amman (RJ)

18:35 Damacus (RJ)

18:35 Beirut (RJ)

18:35 Duhai (RJ)

18:35 Amman (RJ)

18:35 Damacus (RJ)

18:35 Beirut (RJ)

18:35 Duhai (RJ)

18:35 Amman (RJ)

18:35 Damacus (RJ)

18:35 Beirut (RJ)

18:35 Duhai (RJ)

18:35 Amman (RJ)

18:35 Damacus (RJ)

18:35 Beirut (RJ)

18:35 Duhai (RJ)

18:35 Amman (RJ)

18:35 Damacus (RJ)

18:35 Beirut (RJ)

18:35 Duhai (RJ)

18:35 Amman (RJ)

18:35 Damacus (RJ)

18:35 Beirut (RJ)

18:35 Duhai (RJ)

Home news

Instalment plan for tax payments issued

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has issued instructions to the authorities in charge of real estate to allow citizens to pay taxes on buildings and land in instalments, provided the total amount be paid within one year and provided that it does not exceed JD 1,000.

The instructions added that those wishing to pay their dues on amounts exceeding this limit can do so over a period of 18 months.

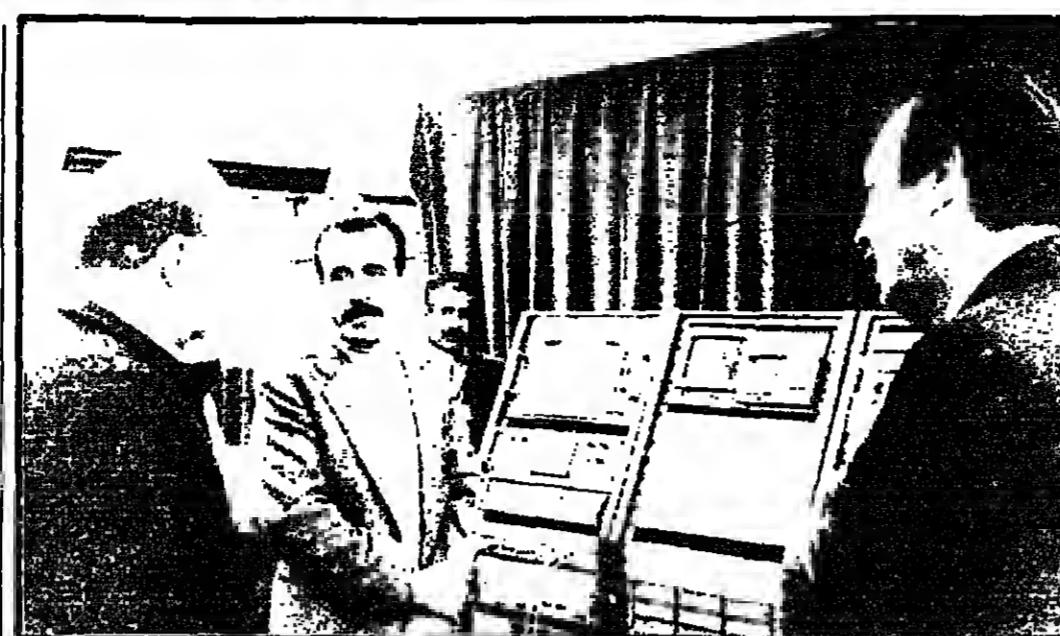
Japanese envoy inspects donation to UNRWA

AMMAN (J.T.) — Japan's ambassador to Jordan, Akira Nakayama, on Thursday visited the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) training centre in Wadi Seer, where he inspected his government's donation of training equipment worth \$228,000.

The donation consists of five vehicles and other training equipment which have been put in use at the centre. Another Japanese donation of training equipment worth \$210,000 also for the centre, is

All real estate on which instalment payments can be made should be located within the boundaries of municipalities and local councils, a Cabinet statement said.

The statement also announced that fines imposed on students and other citizens for failing to meet their commitments to the state can also be paid in monthly instalments.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Nassouh Al Majali, director of Jordan Radio and Television Corporation (right), inspect facilities at the summit press centre at the Al Hussein Youth City. The press

centre will offer extensive communications services to the hundreds of local and foreign journalists who will be covering the summit (Petra photo)

70th anniversary of Bolshevik Revolution marked in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, Soviet ambassador to Jordan, Alexander Zinichuk, and his wife hosted a reception at the Orthodox Club. The Thursday reception was attended by Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, Royal Court Chief Marwan Qasem, a number of ministers and civil and military officials, as well as heads of diplomatic missions in Amman. Also on the occasion, His Majesty King Hussein sent a

cable of good wishes to the chairman of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet, Andrei Gromyko. In the cable, His Majesty reaffirmed that the existing ties of friendship and understanding between Jordan and the Soviet Union can serve as an incentive to the achievement of a just and durable peace in the region.

The King also wished Mr. Gromyko continued good health and happiness and the Soviet people continued progress and prosperity.

Celebrations planned for King's birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will celebrate on Saturday, Nov. 14 His Majesty King Hussein's 52nd birthday. All government departments and public institutions will be closed on that day to mark the occasion, in accordance with an official communiqué issued by the prime minister's office Thursday.

Celebrations on the occasion will be held throughout the Kingdom.

The Jordanian Industrial Estates Corporation earlier announced that preparations were completed for opening a week-long exhibition of Jordanian industrial products at Sahab Industrial City near Amman.

A corporation spokesperson said that a large number of Jordanian companies will display samples of their products and will be allowed to sell them directly to the public.

The exhibition is designed to highlight locally-manufactured products and to encourage citizens to buy these goods, thereby contributing to the national

Arab envoys urge summit to adopt firm stand on challenges to Arab Nation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Arab ambassadors accredited to Jordan Friday underlined the importance of the Amman extraordinary summit conference and its implications for the future of joint Arab action and threats facing the Arab Nation.

Morocco's ambassador to Jordan, Abdul Latif Laraki, said that Morocco fully backed the Amman summit, saying that Morocco can president, King Hassan II, has expressed his support to His Majesty King Hussein. The ambassador said that King Hussein has done all he can to unite the Arab World and to provide a suitable atmosphere for the success of the summit.

"I consider the Amman summit as a conference for Arab salvation because of the present Arab conditions, specially the Iran-Iraq war, which has become an Arab-Iranian war," Mr. Laraki said. He added that he hoped the conference would produce positive stands on all subjects to be discussed in order to stem the bloodletting in the Gulf.

He stressed the need for a real and practical position unequivocally backing Iraq. Mr. Laraki also pointed to the second article in the Joint Arab Defence Pact which has not yet been implemented. The article says that all aggressions against any Arab state is an aggression against all Arabs.

The Moroccan ambassador said that the success of the Amman summit would reflect positively on all levels — political, economic, cultural and military.

Saudi Arabia's ambassador to Jordan, Mohammad Al Faid Al Issa, said there was no doubt that the Amman summit is being convened under exceptional conditions that require a real Arab unity and solidarity to look into issues that face the Arab Nation.

Mr. Issa expressed hope that Arab leaders will reach an agreement on the common, general principles by which to confront these challenges through a united Arab position. He said he was optimistic of the success of the conference and the achievement of the goals for which it is being convened. He said a united position was needed to stem conspiracies against the Arab Nation.

Algeria's ambassador, Mohammad Burgham, said that the world's attention was focused on the war in the Gulf and the occupied Arab territories; thus, the focus is on Amman with expectations for the outcome of the extraordinary summit. He said he hoped that the summit would come up with clear decisions that are in harmony with the expectations.

North Yemen's ambassador, Ali Abdullah Abu Lahoun, said that the Arab masses have long awaited the convening of this summit, and that he was positive that the Arab leaders will assume their responsibility in this historic phase.

Mr. Abu Lahoun said he hoped that the Arab leaders would unite their stands to face the dangers that threaten each Arab state separately. He said the Amman summit will have a great impact on the Arab Nation, and praised the efforts of King Hussein towards uniting Arab states.

The Sudanese ambassador to Jordan, Maghoub Radwan, said the venue of the conference was a positive element of the summit, as Amman was the location acceptable to all, in terms of readiness and preparations.

In Washington, a Defence Department spokesman said that the Pentagon's concern was defending ships flying the American flag or vessels under escort by U.S. warships.

He said that no solution could be reached without Arab unity or at least unity of position.

Lebanon's ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Butros Ziadé, praised King Hussein, who he said gave much of his time and effort to arrive at a minimum level of inter-Arab understanding. "Amman has become a major station for Arab thought and a meeting point between all Arab states," Dr. Ziadé said.

He added that Lebanon is in need of effective resolutions to end its 13-year-old civil war. The Lebanese people are hoping for a solution that would bring about national unity, security and stability, especially at a time when the economic situation threatens to undermine the integrity of the country.

The ambassador said that many analysts completely ignore the Israeli invasion of Lebanon when addressing the Lebanese conflict. Israel still occupies the so-called security belt in South Lebanon, claiming that the security zone will help fend off attacks against the Israeli territory.

Dr. Ziadé referred to United Nations Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, which ordered Israel to conduct an immediate withdrawal from the occupied Lebanese territories. The resolutions also called on the U.N. peace-keeping forces to support the Lebanese army's deployment in the south. These two resolutions, the ambassador said, were never implemented despite Lebanon's efforts on the regional and international levels to end the Israeli occupation.

The Moroccan ambassador said that the success of the Amman summit would reflect positively on all levels — political, economic, cultural and military.

Mr. Issa expressed hope that Arab leaders will reach an agreement on the common, general principles by which to confront these challenges through a united Arab position.

He said he was optimistic of the success of the conference and the achievement of the goals for which it is being convened. He said a united position was needed to stem conspiracies against the Arab Nation.

Mr. Abu Lahoun said he hoped that the Arab leaders would unite their stands to face the dangers that threaten each Arab state separately. He said the Amman summit will have a great impact on the Arab Nation, and praised the efforts of King Hussein towards uniting Arab states.

The Sudanese ambassador to Jordan, Maghoub Radwan, said the venue of the conference was a positive element of the summit, as Amman was the location acceptable to all, in terms of readiness and preparations.

In Washington, a Defence Department spokesman said that the Pentagon's concern was defending ships flying the American flag or vessels under escort by U.S. warships.

The exhibition will run from Nov.

11-13.

All are invited.

President of
Aqaba Region Authority
Bassam Eid Qaqish

the Aqaba Region Authority in cooperation with the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives will be organising an exhibition of books, photos and historical documents at the Aqaba Municipality Park.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY
AQABA REGION AUTHORITY

On the occasion of the birthday of

His Majesty King Hussein

Rifai conducts final review of summit preparations

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, president of the higher committee for summit preparation, on Friday inspected the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC), where His Majesty the King will formally open the extraordinary Arab summit tomorrow.

Mr. Rifai also visited the summit press centre located at the Al Hussein Youth City, where radio and television facilities have been set up to transmit summit news through satellites.

The centre is equipped with extensive communications equipment, including telephone, telex and facsimile services designed to facilitate the work of more than 600 journalists and press people who are expected to cover the summit.

Journalists from all over the world are still arriving with expectations to clear all procedures required for securing press badges before the press conference to be held by Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, official spokesman for the summit, today, in which he is to give a comprehensive review of the summit and answer journalists' questions. The press conference will be held at 9:30 a.m.

Foreign journalists are expected to contact the Ministry of Information office in the Jerusalem Hotel as soon as they arrive

in Amman, in order to ensure that their names are on the lists kept by the press office and the summit security office, both at the hotel. Badges are immediately given to journalists whose names are on the list and if their names are not on the lists, assistance will be given to each foreign journalist who wishes to attend the summit.

As 9 Arab leaders are expected to reach Amman tomorrow, only those journalists who work with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, will be allowed at the airport to cover the arrivals. But Petra has taken steps to ensure facilities for the flow of news to and from the press centre at Al Hussein Youth City, which will be open to all journalists.

With the summit beginning tomorrow, the capital is well prepared to receive its honoured guests and is decked with flags, posters and decorative signs to mark the occasion.

Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh estimated the government has spent about

\$3 million to spruce up the capital for the summit.

Streets have been paved, curbstones painted, trees planted, buildings whitewashed, 25,000 flags hoisted and construction jobs finished in a three-week flurry of activity by 1,000 municipal workers.

The Housing Bank complex, which is connected to the Plaza Hotel has been reserved for heads of state and is shut down for security reasons.

Police have blocked freshly-paved streets around the half-dozen luxury hotels set aside for the delegations.

Thousands of soldiers with automatic rifles have been positioned on roadides and rooftops around the approaches to hotels and the RCC.

Tanks, anti-aircraft guns and armoured vehicles have also been placed around the area as part of security operations.

In another event marking the occasion of the opening of the summit, Mr. Rawabdeh, on Thursday opened a book exhibition at Amman Municipality.

In addition, Minister of Interior Rajai Dajani visited on Thursday the Public Security Department (PSD) and discussed with its director-general, Lieutenant-General Abdul Hadi Al Majali, final arrangements in preparation for the summit.

modest, and to a return to the necessary level of joint Arab action, the revitalisation of Arab League institutions and charters on the defence, economic and political levels.

"Because Arab foreign ministers have decided that the summit convenes only to discuss the Iran-Iraq war, some of our leaders have been able to reach an agreement that opened the way for dialogue on all issues that concern the Arab Nation and hinder its drive towards achieving development and unity. We are proud of the great pan-Arab role being played by Jordan in this field under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein.

"This is why we join our voice with that of millions of Arab citizens and their friends in the world, to call on the summit in Amman to exert the necessary efforts, no matter how great, to reach the solutions sought or, at least, to put their feet on this track.

"First: The unity of Arab ranks that is capable of ending the Gulf war, the question of Egypt's return to the Arab fold and reviving efforts to solve the Lebanese conflict.

Following are major excerpts from the statement:

"The Arab Nation looks forward to the extraordinary summit meeting this week and called on Arab leaders to exert all effort possible towards achieving agreement on joint Arab action.

In their statement made available to the Jordan Times on Friday, the activists, who form the Democratic Unionist Group, outlined their position on and expectations from the summit meeting which opens here on Sunday.

The group called for Arab unity vis-à-vis efforts to end the Gulf war, the question of Egypt's return to the Arab fold and reviving efforts to solve the Lebanese conflict.

"Second: The extraordinary summit is a suitable opportunity to restore relations between Jordan, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to their natural course. We believe such relations form the cornerstone in making a success of efforts towards a political settlement that would be in harmony with national and pan-Arab aspirations, or establish the basis for long-term struggle on the Eastern front of the occupied homeland.

"Third: The Arab people of Lebanon expect help from their nation to overcome their tragedy. This is another opportunity to discuss the Lebanon problem with the seriousness it deserves.

"Fourth: Enough time has passed for reconsidering the question of Egypt's relations with Arab states. President Hosni Mubarak has made clear his concern for every Arab state and every Arab cause. We cannot underestimate the importance of the Egyptian role in the pan-Arab march in this dangerous stage of our contemporary history. We are confident that the Egyptian leader and Arab leaders are able to find a suitable formula for these relations.

LORENZO
AMMAN'S MOST DISTINGUISHED RESTAURANT

where you enjoy
the finest selection of
Continental Dishes
that satisfy your taste.

AMMAN DESERVES LORENZO

Jabal Amman - between 5th, 6th circle, Tel. 821985

★★★★★

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1972

جordan Times جريدة عربية مستقلة تصدر باللغة الإنجليزية في الأردن

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Responsible Editor and Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: Amman opens its arms

WITH pride and appreciation and warm welcome, Amman opens its arms and heart to the leaders of the Arab Nation who start converging on the capital for Sunday's summit conference. This warm welcome from the people of Jordan to the Arab leaders is coupled with hope that the meeting will yield fruitful results and fulfil the aspiration of the Arab masses. The Arab masses feel that their leaders shoulder a serious responsibility towards their people and towards their problems, and also believe there should be no obstacle laid in the path of an all-out Arab struggle against the enemies of the Arab World. No one should forget that it was Jordan that has been spearheading efforts for rallying the Arabs and urging them to build up their intrinsic force for joint action against the enemies of the Arab Nation. Arab struggle against these enemies should continue for regaining usurped Arab rights and lands and for re-establishing peace based on justice. The coming Arab summit is the best forum for charting such strategy which is presently needed now that all their endeavours to regain their rights and to stop aggression on their land have failed. Pan-Arab struggle is the only path before the Arabs who are confronted by the enemy's defiance and aggression.

Al Dustour: Embracing Arab leaders

AMMAN has completed preparations for the coming extraordinary Arab summit conference opening Sunday, and its streets and public buildings have been decked with flags and other decorative signs welcoming the Arab heads of state. This capital has thus opened its arms to the Arab leaders, welcoming them here and wishing them success in fusing solidarity among their countries. The people of Jordan, like those in the rest of the Arab homeland, have hope and confidence in the outcome of the summit and they all aspire for unified ranks and solidarity before any joint action can be taken to confront the common challenges. Arab security is being exposed to danger and continuous threats, and the Arab leaders ought to arrive at a formula with which to fend off the danger and deter the aggressors. Lack of pan-Arab action in the past few years encouraged the enemies of this nation to pursue expansionist plans and continue their aggression on the Arabs. It has now become clear that the Arabs have only one option: To confront the challenges together and in a unified rank, so that Arab security can be safeguarded and Arab order preserved and protected. Success of the coming summit means a deterrence to the enemies of the Arab Nation and a first step towards taking other measures to abort their evil objectives.

Sawt Al Shaab: Full agenda for summit

THE coming summit to open Sunday in Amman has a host of questions to deal with and important issues to settle. Before an agreement on the summit was taken the Arabs had been complaining of the mounting difficulties they are facing in view of their differences and continued disputes and divisions. The Arab masses had always thought that an end to many ills should be charted at a summit where the leaders can take irrevocable steps for putting things in their right perspective. The summit which materialises in Amman on Sunday has the opportunity now to fulfil these aspirations and to help the Arabs resolve their differences and deal with their problems. One of the common issues pertaining to Arabs at large is the Palestine question on which there must be consensus and total agreement, so that the Arab countries can forge ahead at international forums, seeking a just and durable solution through an international conference. Another chronic issue is the Iran-Iraq conflict which has been raging for the past seven years, and which requires serious and joint action on the part of the Arab Nation. The Lebanese question should also acquire time and effort from the Arab heads of state because it is a duty of the Arab countries to help save their sister state and end the civil strife that caused much tragedy and sufferings to the Lebanese.

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: Media reflect people's hopes

THE coming extraordinary Arab summit and the hopes attached to it have been attracting the attention of Arab information media and press which continue to call for Arab solidarity and to look to a positive outcome from the coming meeting. The Arab media are no doubt expressing the thoughts and feelings of the Arab masses who await constructive steps from the coming meeting with which the Arab Nation can tackle the common threats and dangers. The aspired common strategy and hopes for joint action are no miracle to achieve; and they are indeed vital for the Arab Nation in view of the present difficult circumstances and the dangers looming in the offing. It should be said that the absence of Arab solidarity and the lack of joint action have been responsible for the delay in ending the Gulf conflict and the failure to bring about a return of the rights of the Arab people in Palestine. The coming meeting in Amman is a must, and a consensus is a vital move on the part of the Arab heads of state. The coming summit is a golden opportunity which should be exploited for the benefit of the Arab Nation; and it is the duty of the Arab leaders to shoulder their duty and responsibility towards their nation. The Arab information media have been full of optimism about the result of the summit, describing it as opening a new chapter in inter-Arab relations and also as a stepping stone towards achieving the aspirations of the Arab people.

Al Dustour: Leaders respond to the masses

THERE is no doubt that the convening of an Arab summit meeting in Amman at this crucial moment in Arab history is an indication that Arab leaders have at last responded to the need of the Arab masses. These leaders who will gather in Amman on Sunday are aware of the various dangers and threats posed against their nation and have opted to discussing proper measures to deal with problems that plague Arab countries. It should also be noted that choosing Amman as a venue for the meeting that has been delayed for so long should be regarded as a show of recognition to Jordan's role in rallying the Arabs and also a show of appreciation and support for King Hussein's endeavours to bring together the Arab brothers to examine vital issues for their nation. It is therefore quite natural for Arab information media and the press to show optimism and keen interest in the coming meeting. We share these feelings and this optimism and sincerely hope that the Nov. 8 meeting will be crowned with total success.

VIEW FROM AMMAN

The Arab summit: The Israeli reality

By Kamel S. Abu Jaber

IN the shadow of Jerusalem — in chains, its holy places, Al Aqsa Mosque and the Holy Sepulchre Church, shrouded in sadness — our leaders convene their summit in Amman. Over the past two decades, since 1967, hardly a day passes without some sort of violence being meted out by the Israelis on the land of Palestine and its peoples or on the surrounding countries. Of late, the Israeli "authorities" have taken to using hunting rifles. The latest victim "hunted" by the Israelis was Ishaq Abu Suroo, a 22-year-old student at Bethlehem University. The Palestinians, indeed all the Arabs, have been hunted physically, psychologically and verbally so for long that the world has become immune to the cruel spectacle. The Lebanese need no longer be "hunted" by Israel, they simply get slaughtered in their place.

As usual this week was another busy one in the life of the area. Hardly had Mr. George Shultz concluded another one of his "fact finding" missions to the area: ostensibly to find out what the situation looks like — he does not know! — then Mr. Jacques Chirac, France's premier arrived to visit Israel; while Mr. Geoffrey Howe visited Jordan. Both the British and the French, heirs to the legacy of the Sykes-Picot Agreement and the Balfour Declaration, were in the area on the seventieth anniversary of the latter declaration. Both strongly urged Premier Yitzhak Shamir to realise that there is no alternative to an international peace conference.

The Israelis, Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres too have other ideas, not the least of which is that neither the Likud nor the Labour wish to evacuate the occupied territories. Mr. Shamir was very open about the whole situation when he advised that Israel has no wish to evacuate what he calls "Eretz Israel" including Jerusalem, "eter-

nally united". He advised the Arabs to live with this new reality and to stop indulging themselves in dreams. Surely the Arabs should not live in dreams!

Everybody has been urging Mr. Shamir and before him Mr. Peres and before him Mr. Begin and before that Mr. Rabin and before that Mrs. Golda Meyer to abide by United Nations resolutions and seriously enter a process of negotiations towards that end. Over the past twenty years hundreds of statesmen, politicians, labour leaders, women's delegations, Australians, Americans, Greeks, Columbians, Africans and others have visited the area, "found" the facts and urged the various Israeli leaders to do what they ought to do. Even the Italian porn queen and legislator from the Italian Radical Party, Cicciolina, "clutching a pink stuffed elephant" visited Israel recently and got into the act. She chided Israel coalition partners to stop quarrelling among themselves and urged them "to agree among themselves so they can unite the world...". She seems to have assessed the Israeli scene correctly and that country's power too!

Neither Mr. Peres before, nor Mr. Shamir now have any intention to negotiate over Palestine. That is, for them, a meal in the process of digestion and their eyes are roaming elsewhere. It was the Labour not the Likud that occupied the land in 1967 and it was this party that "united" Jerusalem and established the settlements. It ruled Israel until 1977 and since has been an active partner, or at least an accessory to the facts. With the help of Mr. Kissinger it managed to forestall any meaningful dialogue that may lead to evacuation and has been just as active in expanding the frontiers of Israel as the Likud of Messers Begin and Shamir.

The scene since 1967 has been stage-managed with such skill and originality, accelerated as it was to further confuse and obfuscate, that even the very active watcher tends to be confused and to forget. Who knows if it was Mr. Kissinger or someone else who divided the roles between the "good guys" who want to but cannot and the "bad guys" who are bad, but get away with it anyway! The money, the moral, political and military support not only does not diminish but continues to increase. And whether it is the Likud or Labour, Israel's power continues on the increase and it remains a de facto NATO ally without the latter's responsibility or constraint and the strategic ally who can do no wrong.

In the name of Iran Mr. Rafsanjani effectively rejected U.N. Resolution 598 while both Likud and Labour are caught up in their own state-managed stalemate. Neither Iran nor Israel seem to have the urge to come to an amicable conclusion to the hostilities or to end their aggression against us. This is the ugly and the bitter reality that we have to face.

What can we do? Much can be done in the short term like taking a common stand vis-a-vis both Iran and Israel. Abandon the meaningless tangential battles and concentrate on the imminent dangers. Readmit Egypt into the Arab fold and seek to reactivate the joint Arab Defence Pact. If the past decade indicates anything it is that Arab national security is indivisible and it should cover the rich as well as the poor Arabs. Plan the future in a rational way and open the ranks so the decision process is not the privilege of the few but the responsibility of all. If not now someone, someday is bound to ask, how did we get into this mess? Finally, support those steadfast in the occupied territories and countries like Jordan, Iraq, Syria and others standing in the forefront.

Beirutis carry on because they must

By Jasper Mortimer

THE building barely stands. The roof has gone, the upper floor is rubble, and hundreds of bullets have gouged chunks of masonry out of its face. But in one dark and grubby room on the ground floor, Salah Thahar has his workshop. He earns 10,000 Lebanese pounds (now worth only \$37) a month from fixing radiators. With a wife and three children to support, he cannot afford to pay for premises. So he has moved into a derelict building 50 metres from the west Beirut barricade. "I work here," he said of his frontline position, "because I must."

On the other side of the "Green Line" — the zig-zag of barricades that divides Muslim west Beirut from Christian east Beirut — is Salon Nicholas. Fronted by a wall of breeze blocks, it looks more like the entrance to a bomb shelter than a hairdresser's. Inside the chairs are empty. "The shop used to be full," said the proprietor, who would not give his name. "I worked from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. with four colleagues." Now he has two or three clients a day. As thousands of Lebanese do, he survives on money sent from abroad, in his case a sister in Kuwait. However, it is not enough to allow him to move to a safer suburb. Like Mr. Thahar, he is stuck. Vegetable-vendor Naameh Soutane has turned the fifth story of a modern office block into a home for his wife and 13 children. In such a large area

his one bed and three cupboards look sparse, but there is food in the kitchen. He is taking a chance, though, because the block stands just inside no man's land.

Dangerous as it is, the Green Line has become a haven for the war's homeless. Many thousands of Muslims who fled the Falange in east Beirut, as Mr. Thahar has, or the Israelis in South Lebanon have come here. Devastation makes for cost-free housing.

Walking around Ashrafia, east Beirut, and Bab Eddris, west Beirut, one learns how people manage to live in neighbourhoods lacerated by war. Boys play soccer in the forecourt of a high-rise. The ground floor is sand-bagged, a shell has punched a hole in the entrance roof, and the walls above are peppered with bullet holes. A woman watches the boys from a balcony. Her windows are polythene. Three men play cards on a terrace out of the line of fire. One warns the stranger not to proceed further for fear of snipers. Faces in another window watch the camera-carrying foreigner. "What d'you want, mister?" say eyes that have seen everything. The Green Line people cling to their homes even as the no man's land envelopes them. Like a tortoise withdrawing into its shell, they have learned to take cover and to re-emerge. They do not always succeed.

In recent months the Green

Line has been reasonably quiet. Rockets and sniper bullets still fly, but are intermittent. With the deployment of Syrian troops in west Beirut in February, the intra-militia battles have receded. "It is now an economic war," a resident explained. "The enemy is inflation." As the Lebanese pound falls drastically against the dollar, shops on both sides still fly, but are intermittent. With the deployment of Syrian troops in west Beirut in February, the intra-militia battles have receded. "It is now an economic war," a resident explained. "The enemy is inflation." As the Lebanese

poor swell the ranks of the militias and the militias continue the war. "When will it end?" 70-year-old Bea, asked. In the 12 years of war she has had militias battling below her balcony, the Israeli army using the roof of her apartment block as an observation post, a shell from the USS New Jersey hitting the apartment above, a car-bomb blowing her door to bits, and her windows regaled four times. In her own home she feels "continual anxiety."

When one asks how people sustain such conditions one hears of no special formula, no inspiring principle. Ibrahim Issa said he goes on, selling kebabs and coffee round the corner from a barricade, because "I have to." He believes the war will end, but has no more reason than "everything in life has an end." A more sober view of the future came from Fady Ahboud of the Lebanese Red Cross. "We have to say," he said, "there is no hope." Yet like radiator repairman Thaher, panelbeater Ali, and housewife Bea, Fady will continue to pursue his life on the edge of the Green Line. They carry on because they must — Middle East International, London.

The Greeks have a word for it

The worry beads are doing overtime as the Greek government ponders its misfortunes. Andriana Ierodiacono examines the election fever that is gripping the nation.

ATHENS — One of the most popular pastimes in Greek political life is trying to guess the date

of the next general election and it has been a flourishing pastime since the September 22 reshuffle by Mr. Andreas Papandreou.

The reshuffle, the thirteenth since the Pan Hellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) came to power six years ago, restored a strong party presence to the government by reinstating three senior party figures ousted from their ministerial jobs in the twelfth government.

The next elections are due in June 1989, when Pasok's second four year term in power, secured with 46 per cent of the vote in 1985, expires. But Mr. Papandreou has the constitutional leeway to hold earlier elections should he judge such a move to be politically expedient.

At present, however, the government is labouring under a massive crisis of confidence. It is only partly traceable to the stringent economic stabilisation measures and the pro-American shift in foreign policy introduced by Mr. Papandreou on the heels of the 1985 elections, without either much warning to the public or consultation within his own party ranks.

For months, Greek press headlines, including those of left wing papers broadly sympathetic to Pasok, have been dominated by news damaging to the government, starting last winter with a barrage of allegations of misuse of funds in the public sector which continues still. Summer, normally a time when the public turns its mind away from the blunders of its politicians towards

a politician who embodies a nation's hopes for progress and change... More careful movements and a greater sensitivity to public reaction is required," the government warned.

A set of opinion polls conducted last summer showed voter support for Pasok to have plunged between 25 per cent and 28 per cent, a 10 year low. While internal dissent has prevented Mr. Constantine Mitsotakis' Conservative New Democracy (ND) party, Pasok's main challenger, from capitalising fully on the Socialists' losses, the same polls nevertheless gave the Conservatives a 6 per cent to 7 per cent lead.

By then, analysts argue, the Socialists can hope to have put some of the adverse publicity behind them. As for the bases, the terms of the present agreement would allow the prolongation of negotiations beyond December 1988. Alternatively a new agreement involving the closure of at least one base — a scenario widely discussed as likely — could be presented as a victory against Washington.

Against this background, some analysts argue that Mr. Papandreou would profit by cutting his losses and holding early general elections in the spring of 1988. The government, it is argued, could thus capitalise on the relaxation of wage policy it has promised in January 1988, to mark the formal end of the two year stabilisation programme introduced in 1985.

This timing would also bring the elections forward of the conclusion of negotiations, expected to start in early November, for a renewal of the 1983 to 1985 agreement on the operation of the four U.S. military bases in Greece. Renewing the bases' tenure could cost Mr. Papandreou radical left votes, despite the prime minister's pledge to fight for an agreement which serves Greece's interests rather than those of its rival Turkey, and to submit any such agreement to a referendum before signature.

An alternative school of thought argues that Mr. Papandreou would do best to play for time and more favourable circumstances by exhausting his term. Elections in 1989, it is reasoned, would give the government greater freedom to continue stabilisation efforts in 1988, allowing a more substantial increase in wages the following year than can at present be countenanced.

By then, analysts argue, the Socialists can hope to have put some of the adverse publicity behind them. As for the bases, the terms of the present agreement would allow the prolongation of negotiations beyond December 1988. Alternatively a new agreement involving the closure of at least one base — a scenario widely discussed as likely — could be presented as a victory against Washington.

Meanwhile, opposition parties on both the left and right have joined forces in demanding early elections now. The smaller parties, including the pro-Moscow Communist Party of Greece, are also calling for a change in the electoral system which at present is weighted in favour of larger parties to a direct proportional system under which the share of seats gained in the 300 member house would be directly equivalent to the share of votes.

New Democracy, in a show of bravado, has said that while it favours the present system as more conducive to stable majority governments, it will engage Pasok under a direct proportional system if it has to.

So far the government's response to all this has been the stock reiteration that elections will be held in 1989 and that the country enjoys an adequate electoral system.

— Financial Times feature.

By Kamel S. Abu Jaber

LETTERS

To animal lovers

To the Editor:

I WISH to comment on Nermeen Murad's report (Jordan Times, Oct. 29-30, 1987) about eliminating stray dogs and cats in Amman. It is not the fault of the animals that "not all dogs and cats are cute and friendly." It is initially the fault of humans that there are strays at all. If people want dogs or cats then they should be prepared to look after them properly or not have them. If they have them and then decide they do not want them then they should either make the effort to find them another home or have them humanely put down, not turn them loose on the streets to cause accidents, be a nuisance, breed indiscriminately, and spread disease.

In Greece cats and dogs were being poisoned with strichnine which meant a very slow agonising and unnecessarily cruel death. Others were shot. (Shooting is all very well if it's accurate, but how many animals run off badly injured to die in agony?) The Hellenic Animal Welfare Society in Athens stepped in at the suggestion of the Greek Animal Welfare Fund in England, which helped out with funds to help neuter cats and dogs, (males as well as females), to prevent the birth of thousands of unwanted kittens and puppies. Cats in parks were trapped and neutered, ear-marked and turned loose again. This was because if they were eliminated altogether, there would be an increase in vermin. Dog owners were encouraged to bring their animals to HAWS clinic and have them neutered. Car stickers and posters were printed to advertise the facts. Education on the subject, and general kindness and commonsense towards all animals, is now being taught in some schools, and the Greek newspapers run animal articles from time to time. A new large dog and cat shelter is actually being built by HAWS and GAWF outside Athens at present.

I am amazed to hear of citizens being "swamped by stray dogs and cats in their neighbourhoods." I have been here three months and have only seen one dog so far, and that was chained up behind a house all day with no

Threat of asteroid breakup worries American scientists

By Scott Thybony
National Geographic

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona — The explosive breakup of a small asteroid as it entered Earth's atmosphere would produce a large fireball and shockwave that would slap the ground with such force that it could be confused with a nuclear blast.

"Mistaken identity is the concern," says Eugene M. Shoemaker, who's been studying the tiny rock-and-metal planets for 30 years. "Most people would be sure they'd been nuked."

The explosion of an asteroid 50 feet in diameter, he explains, would be virtually identical to that of a nuclear bomb, minus the radiation. He fears that an errant asteroid, if it exploded over a populated area, could trigger a nuclear exchange among nations.

"I have significant concerns with these kinds of events, because they have a very high probability of happening every few decades," says Shoemaker, an astrogeologist with the U.S. Geological Survey here.

"I'm not peddling gloom and doom about the direct effect of this object," he emphasizes. The physical hazards of an exploding asteroid, as opposed to the human response to it, are "very small potatoes" compared with such natural disasters as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, he says.

Shoemaker figures that such a midair explosion over a populated area might occur only once every few centuries.

Fortunately, no asteroid has yet self-destructed over a city. About 20 years ago, an unknown object exploded with a half-megaton force — the power of 500,000 tonnes of TNT — over the South Atlantic. At first the Air Force thought it was a nuclear blast.

Investigators concluded that a

meteoroid — a small asteroid — had blown up as it entered the atmosphere over the remote stretch of ocean.

The heavens are full of asteroids, most of them orbiting between Mars and Jupiter.

An estimated 2,000 of them that are larger than one kilometre in diameter — about six-tenths of a mile — are on trajectories that will intersect Earth's. Only about 60 of these have been seen. A collision between Earth and one of the 60 isn't likely for millions of years.

How close the others are is unknown. The chances that one will strike Earth in a given year are calculated at three in a million. But there's always a chance.

A likelier prospect is the explosive disintegration of a smaller asteroid as it enters Earth's atmosphere. Smaller asteroids, undetected by telescopes on Earth, number in the millions.

Shoemaker and his astronomer wife, Carolyn, spend their summers searching the deserts of Australia for remnants of asteroid impact craters. During the winter they scan the night skies from the Palomar Observatory in California, searching for approaching asteroids that eventually might collide with Earth.

Since Shoemaker's hunt began in 1973, he and his colleagues have learned that the type of atmospheric meteoroid explosion that occurred two decades ago is not rare.

Many scientists believe that impacts from asteroids or comets have caused catastrophic worldwide environmental disasters in ages past.

Shoemaker is one of those who see conclusive evidence for at least two mass extinctions from such rare cosmic collisions — one some 65 million years ago, near the end of the Cretaceous period, which ended the age of dinosaurs, and the other some 35 million years ago, during the late Eocene epoch.

While controversy surrounds the disappearance of the dinosaurs, Shoemaker thinks the extinction of other species at that time can be pinpointed precisely.



Scanning the night sky from California's Palomar Observatory, Shoemaker and his astronomer wife, Carolyn, search for asteroids that eventually might collide with Earth. Such events are rare. The explosive breakup of smaller asteroids as they enter the atmosphere is not so rare.

and the other some 35 million years ago, during the late Eocene epoch.

While controversy surrounds the disappearance of the dinosaurs, Shoemaker thinks the extinction of other species at that time can be pinpointed precisely.

"When you have a rock made up of fossils, when a hand-size specimen consists of millions of fossils, then you know what you're dealing with," he says. "We have that for the microscopic organisms — the phytoplankton, the algae, and the zooplankton. These show that, yes indeed, 95 per cent of low-latitude zooplankton went out — bang! — in a very short interval of time."

And he thinks today's technology might meet the challenge of preventing what could be a civilisation-ending nightmare.

"An asteroid impact is a very large natural catastrophe that is accurately predictable in advance and is even technically preventable," he says. "It presents a rather interesting challenge for the human race. Whether we can rise to it, I'm not sure."

Despite the overwhelming

odds against a major Earth-asteroid collision in the predictable future, Shoemaker thinks the potential consequences are serious enough that a complete census should be taken of asteroids, large enough to be detected by ground-based telescopes, that might cross the planet's orbit.

And he thinks today's technology might meet the challenge of preventing what could be a civilisation-ending nightmare.

"An asteroid impact is a very large natural catastrophe that is accurately predictable in advance and is even technically preventable," he says. "It presents a rather interesting challenge for the human race. Whether we can rise to it, I'm not sure."

Each bushel of beans yields about 10.8 pounds (five kg) of oil.

The American Soybean Association estimates there is a potential newspaper ink market for between 300 million and 350 million pounds (135 to 155 million kg) of printing ink each year, according to the ANPA.

The ANPA patents involve soybean oil and oil from wood pulp called "tall oil." The latter works very well, an ANPA researcher told Reuters, but its price fluctuates more than soybean oil because it is used in other products, such as linoleum.

On the other hand, soybeans are in abundant supply after years of surplus production. As of September 1, there were 436 million bushels of raw soybeans in storage in the United States in addition to 1.8 billion pounds (800 million kg) of soybean oil.

ment costs are still entering into it."

Any massive shift to soy-based newspaper ink would help farmers and processors, an economist for the Soybean Association said. Currently the United States consumes about 106 billion pounds (48 billion kg) of edible soy oil each year and exports around 1.1 billion pounds (500 million kg).

In addition to the uncertain future of petrochemical prices, the cost of disposing of sludge ink left over from the printing process is a growing headache for newspapers.

Some newspapers have said it is expensive, but the price is still settling in," an association researcher said. "When more is produced, the price will go down. It's of high quality and develop-

Search for ink may boost farm fortunes

By Michael Conlon
Reuter

CHICAGO — The ink used to print newspapers may some day come from farm fields instead of oilfields.

Today most newspaper ink is made of oil, but the long-term uncertainty about the price of petroleum products and the expense involved in disposing of waste products has prompted a search for new ways to make ink.

So far the soybean — a source of a vegetable oil that is both relatively cheap and biodegradable — is a leading contender.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association (ANPA), which started researching non-mineral oil inks in 1980 and now holds patents on two such products, estimates that as many as

30 American newspapers have experimented with or switched to ink made from soybean oil.

There are 1,650 newspapers in the United States and they use about 250 million pounds (112 million kg) of printing ink each year, according to the ANPA.

The ANPA patents involve soybean oil and oil from wood pulp called "tall oil." The latter works very well, an ANPA researcher told Reuters, but its price fluctuates more than soybean oil because it is used in other products, such as linoleum.

On the other hand, soybeans are in abundant supply after years of surplus production. As of September 1, there were 436 million bushels of raw soybeans in storage in the United States in addition to 1.8 billion pounds (800 million kg) of soybean oil.

Filipinos revere their dead with music and a smile

By Diane Stormont
Reuter

MANILA — To Filipinos nationwide, the Christian festival of All Saints' Day on Nov. 1 is synonymous with ancestor worship.

But in this predominantly Roman Catholic country, revering the dead is no gloomy contemplative affair.

"It's a day for partying, for remembering the good times — and an opportunity to do a little trade on the side," said Rey Nixon.

By first light, the city's graveyards were alive with rock music, food stalls and balloon sellers.

The celebrations, surpassed only by festivities at Easter and Christmas, started late on Saturday night but by noon on Sunday people were still out and about, aden down with choice titbits, bottles of fizzy drinks and portable tape decks.

Jostling, cheerful crowds rushed past fairground rides and white-garbed priests, paying no heed to the broiling heat that tipped the yellow and gold flowers brought in specially from the hills around Baguio in the north.

Yet the flower sellers had few difficulties in disposing of their blooms. Candlemakers, too, had a field day while several enterprising small boys made a few licks pesos by scraping up molten yellow wax from gravesides when no one was looking, shaping the wax into squat pyramids and selling their recycled candles.

Giggling teenage girls danced to rock and roll as they surreptitiously eyed shirtless young men singing on top of their grandparent's concrete tombs.

The more active glued paper

and plastic bags into multi-coloured kites that danced high above the festivities.

Parents got on with the more serious business of eating, drinking, polishing their ancestor's graves and repainting the eulogies.

No one could say why All Saints' Day had evolved into a day of boisterous remembrance.

"All Filipinos are saints," said Jose Pelayo, leaning against a crude wooden ladder he hired out to those willing to pay to avoid the crowds by climbing over the

cemetery wall.

Only one or two gravesides belied the carnival atmosphere. At one, an elderly woman sat with her back firmly turned against crowds as she studied a prayerbook and wept over a month-old grave.

"It is expensive, but the price is still settling in," an association researcher said. "When more is produced, the price will go down. It's of high quality and develop-

ment costs are still entering into it."

Each bushel of beans yields about 10.8 pounds (five kg) of oil.

The American Soybean Association estimates there is a potential newspaper ink market for between 300 million and 350 million pounds (135 to 155 million kg) of printing ink each year, according to the ANPA.

The ANPA patents involve soybean oil and oil from wood pulp called "tall oil." The latter works very well, an ANPA researcher told Reuters, but its price fluctuates more than soybean oil because it is used in other products, such as linoleum.

On the other hand, soybeans are in abundant supply after years of surplus production. As of September 1, there were 436 million bushels of raw soybeans in storage in the United States in addition to 1.8 billion pounds (800 million kg) of soybean oil.

ment costs are still entering into it."

Each bushel of beans yields about 10.8 pounds (five kg) of oil.

The American Soybean Association estimates there is a potential newspaper ink market for between 300 million and 350 million pounds (135 to 155 million kg) of printing ink each year, according to the ANPA.

The ANPA patents involve soybean oil and oil from wood pulp called "tall oil." The latter works very well, an ANPA researcher told Reuters, but its price fluctuates more than soybean oil because it is used in other products, such as linoleum.

On the other hand, soybeans are in abundant supply after years of surplus production. As of September 1, there were 436 million bushels of raw soybeans in storage in the United States in addition to 1.8 billion pounds (800 million kg) of soybean oil.

ment costs are still entering into it."

Each bushel of beans yields about 10.8 pounds (five kg) of oil.

The American Soybean Association estimates there is a potential newspaper ink market for between 300 million and 350 million pounds (135 to 155 million kg) of printing ink each year, according to the ANPA.

ment costs are still entering into it."

U.N. agency seeks dignity for 12 million refugees, then homes

By Stephen Weeks
Reuter

GENEVA — War and civil strife have forced 12 million men, women and children to seek sanctuary in foreign lands, where they live on international hand-outs and hope some day to go home.

"It's not a very rosy picture," Jean-Pierre Hocke, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) told Reuters in a recent interview. "It implies so much human suffering, lack of hope, uncertainty about the future."

Refugees driven from homelands by violence or persecution circle the globe but their numbers rise sharply where war and bloody political conflicts have become a way of life.

From the horn of Africa through the strife-torn central and southern regions of the continent, there are four to five million refugees.

The war in Afghanistan, where Soviets troops intervened in 1979, has pushed three million refugees into Pakistan and two million into Iran — a third of the pre-war Afghan population.

The wars in South East Asia drove 1.5 million people from their countries in recent years, and more than 140,000 refugees are still under UNHCR protection and seeking a permanent home. Another 250,000 people, Kampuchean who fled across the Thai border, have as yet to be put under UNHCR protection.

Some 300,000 refugees live in Central America or Mexico, having fled from one or another of

the conflicts in the region.

Hocke, armed only with a 1951 U.N. convention on refugees, works to protect and provide for these people. His goal is to help as many as possible return to their homes when it is safe.

"Over the past year some 250,000 refugees went home on a voluntary basis. We are very pleased about this," Hocke said. "Yet others have shown up, and in the same period, some 600,000 new refugees have appeared throughout the world."

Hocke, a dynamic 49-year-old Swiss, earned a reputation as a superb director of field operations at the International Red Cross before taking up his three-year mandate as UNHCR in 1985.

Backed by a staff of 2,250 and a budget of \$367 million, Hocke has reorganized the UNHCR and launched a drive to redirect the agency.

"We have undertaken a great effort to go beyond emergency assistance, handing out a cup of rice every day," Hocke said.

"Increasingly we also fight to enable these refugees to be able to do something — to grow some food, to earn some money, to produce something."

"Such self-sufficiency will never go beyond a rather modest level yet, from the human point of view, it's essential to help a refugee feel he is still responsible for his destiny and to retain his dignity."

Some host governments were uneasy with UNHCR efforts to train and educate refugees, and felt that such policies could even prove costly at election time.

"We have tried to convince them that when a refugee retains his dignity by doing something, this is the best investment one can offer so that when the day comes that he can return to his country, he will have the courage to do so."

"If you force someone into inactivity and get him desperate about himself and his environment, you will have people who will be afraid to go back, who won't have the courage or the strength to return," Hocke said.

The UNHCR under Hocke has launched some 10 refugee-training projects around the world, covering afforestation, farming, new skills through workshops and other "income generating" schemes.

Hocke noted differences in refugees from the 1950s, when many individuals fled from persecution because of their race, religion or ethnicity.

"Today, violence — civil wars, international conflicts, internal uprisings — have increasingly affected civilian populations," Hocke said.

One result has been that the UNHCR now estimates about 50 per cent of all refugees are children between one and 15 years old and another 25 per cent are women.

Concern that so many children could become a generation of semi-literate refugees prompted Hocke's drive to provide health and education. He hopes such measures will help refugees return to their societies as useful members.

In recent years it has become increasingly difficult to make governments differentiate between

legitimate refugees, fleeing persecution or violence, and those arriving in new lands to escape economic hardships or poverty at home.

Western Europe and North America have become the preferred havens of many asylum seekers, often provoking fierce reactions from local communities.

"Western Europe, Canada, the United States have in recent years been struck by massive arrivals of asylum seekers," Hocke said.

Governments have been frightened by so many people arriving from the Third World, and the general public has at times been hostile, he added.

"Yes, it's a problem, it's new, it's difficult, it's dangerous, it might imply political consequences in a country — especially at election time."

"But it's obvious that no single country can solve the problem, and by trying to do so only passes the burden to its neighbour and the neighbour will not accept the problem," he added.

Hocke believes that in the long-run the massive influx of refugees and asylum seekers into Western Europe and North America may be seen as an unavoidable migratory trend.

To bring greater understanding to the problem, Hocke has hosted a series of meetings with governments over the past two years to discuss refugees such as Tamils and Iranians who have sparked sharp controversy.

England routs India to meet Aussies in world cricket final

One killed, 15 injured in clashes over Indian cricket loss

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Cricket riots in Bombay left one person dead and a Pakistani student died of a heart attack as World Cup favourites India and Pakistan suffered shock semifinal defeats.

Police fired at least 15 times on Thursday night to stop rival groups clashing in Bombay after a 35-run victory by England over titleholders India in Bombay's Wankhede Stadium.

Police said they also fired into the air early on Friday to disperse stick-wielding fans in the city, where more than 20 people have been injured by rioters hurling rocks and acid-filled bottles.

In the neighbouring city of Ahmedabad, at least six people were injured and a nine-year-old boy was admitted to hospital with serious stab wounds after groups of rioters hurled stones at each other.

Police said the riots were apparently sparked by Indian supporters incensed at celebrations by rival groups after the Indian team, replying to England's 254 for six, were all out for 219.

India had been widely tipped to meet arch-rivals Pakistan in Sunday's final in Calcutta.

Cricket fans across India, where the sport is followed passionately, had been glued to television sets for a live broadcast of the match.

Tickets for the final, which had been selling on the blackmarket at 5,000 rupees (\$230), were now reported to be changing hands at their original value of 1,000 rupees (\$77).

In neighbouring Pakistan, cricket passions were also high but no major incidents were reported as the home team, led by captain and national hero Imran Khan, lost to Australia by 18 runs on Wednesday.

But in Lahore, a student who had failed to buy a ticket for the crucial tie, died after suffering chest pains and vomiting while watching his team lose to Australia.

The official APP News Agency also reported that a doctor and a nurse in the emergency ward of Lahore's services hospital went into a coma as the match ended.

The ward received at least seven patients suffering chest pains, nausea and vomiting immediately after the match.

The Frontier Post newspaper said: "The media hype, the

Full house expected

Organisers still expect a full house of over 90,000 people for the World Cup cricket final here on Sunday despite India's semi-final defeat.

Jagmohan Dalmiya, organising secretary of the cricket association of Bengal which is handling arrangements, said: "Tickets have already sold out and I don't see how today's result will affect the attendance."

"If the Zimbabwe-New Zealand group match could command a 60,000 attendance, an England-Australia final is bound to be a full house."

Black-market prices were reported to have dropped with 1,000-rupee (\$77) tickets that were fetching 3,000 rupees (\$230) now changing hands at face value.

Eden Gardens fit for World Cup climax

Calcutta's cricket stadium, venue for Sunday's final, is a fitting arena for the showdown between Australia and England for the game's one-day championship.

Because if one of the finalists can boast Lord's, the home of the game, and the other has the Mebune cricket ground, its highest temple, Calcutta's Eden Gardens is arguably the most exciting place in the world to play cricket.

Just as Lord's has nothing to do with the aristocracy, so Eden Gardens has nothing to do with paradise.

Lord's recalls its founder Thomas Lord, an entrepreneur more interested in cash than cricket, who opened the ground in 1814 and sold out for the then tidy sum of £5,000 in 1825.

Eden Gardens, however, commemorates a gentler figure of the British Raj, Emily Eden, a wealthy widow who owned an open space on the banks of the Hooghly River and gave it to the Bengal Government for public use in 1868.

England tipped to oust Australia

England, powered by 115 by Graham Gooch and superb bowling by Neil Foster and Eddie Hemmings, sailed to the final of 4th World Cup Cricket Tournament Thursday, beating India by 35 runs.

Set to score 235 in 50 overs at the strike rate of 5.1 runs per over, the Indians were all out for 219 in 45.3 overs.

England now meets traditional cricket rival Australia at the final in the east Indian city of Calcutta on Sunday.

Gooch, the 34-year-old batsman who plays for Essex, was declared the man of the match for his 115 which was studded with 11 boundaries and came in only 135 minutes.

Foster claimed the wickets of India's star batsmen Krishnamachari Srikkanth and Navjot Sidhu. He also claimed Chandra Kant Pandit and finished with three for 47 runs.

Hemmings claimed four wickets for 52 runs off 9.3 overs.

RESTAURANTS AND SWIMMING POOLS OF AMMAN CROWN HOTEL

Announce to squash fans their readiness to receive them at the hotel's three courts. Subscription for three months: JD 15. For non-subscribers: JD 1 per hour.

Amman Crown Hotel - Jordan Radio and Television Road. Tel: 798182, 798183.

The British Council

المجلس الثقافي البريطاني

In Cooperation With The Ministry Of Education

The British Council

Presents the exhibition

COMPUTERS WITH COMPUTERS

Nov. 7-9, 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. daily

A large selection of educational software will be demonstrated on BBC microcomputers, and books on using microcomputers in secondary schools will be on display. The exhibition is of particular interest to teacher trainers and teachers.

ATTENTION EXPATRIATES AND HOLIDAY MAKERS...

Drive your Christmas expenses down. BUDGET Rent a Car in Europe is offering

"SUPER LEISURE RATES"

All-inclusive, starting from \$23 per day.

For reservations and information, please call:

BUDGET Rent a Car
Sports City, Amman

Tel: 604231

Tlx: 24197.

LACOSTE
WINTER CLOTHES

Various kinds and colours of pullovers and sweatshirts, all sizes and colours of training suits, jackets and long-sleeve T-shirts.

In addition to all kinds of **LACOSTE** summer clothes.

Note: We are closed on Fridays and from 1:30 until 3:00 p.m. daily.

SUBEIH FOR GARMENTS

NEW BRANCH: 8th Circle - Baiader Wadi El-Seer - Main Street, opposite the Mosque. AQABA: Cornice Str., Daman Ettima'i Bldg.

Taverns to be prosecuted for showing TV football illegally

DALLAS (AP) — Dallas Cowboys representatives say legal action is being initiated against several Dallas-area bars that showed the blacked-out football game Monday night in violation of federal laws.

"The matter is in the hands of attorneys representing the Cowboys and the National Football League (NFL)," Cowboys spokesman Greg Aiello said Tuesday. "They are vigorously taking all necessary action to stop illegal televising of NFL games by commercial establishments. This action includes seeking monetary damages where appropriate."

Those suits resulted in permanent injunctions ordering 12 Dallas-area bars not to show blacked-out games. Claims for monetary damages were dropped by the NFL in exchange for agreements from the clubs that they would abide by the order, court records show.

The football club can seek monetary damages for copyright infringement and sought \$50,000 from each nightclub in the previous lawsuits.

Albanians face uphill task

ZURICH (R) — Flamurtari Vlora's delight at being the first Albanian side to reach the third round of the European Foothall Union (UEFA) Cup was dampened on Friday when they were drawn to meet a rapidly-improving Bernd Schuster and his Barcelonians.

Barcelona has had a miserable start to the Spanish League season, culminating in the sacking of English coach Terry Venables in September.

But on Wednesday, when their

tight defence successfully protected a two-goal first-leg advantage from the onslaught of Dynamo Moscow in the UEFA Cup, the club rediscovered something of the form which made them European Cup Winners' Cup champions in 1979 and 1982.

West German midfielder

Schuster, known to be unhappy

during Venables' three-year reign

at Barcelona, is now proving a valuable asset in the cup competition under new coach Luis Aragonés.

Australia told the organisers before their semifinal win over Pakistan on Wednesday that they could not play in the game because their players had to return home for the start of the Sheffield Shield season.

Taxi drivers coerced to smarten up

Taxi drivers in Calcutta have been told to smarten up — themselves and their cars — or go elsewhere during the period over the cricket final.

A senior police officer said: "Outsiders visiting Calcutta should not get a bad impression of our city." He added that the drivers had been told "not to present their shabby selves" in areas that are being cleaned up for Sunday's match.

More than half the city's 80,000 taxis have been in use for over 15 years.

England tipped to oust Australia

England, written off by bookmakers and critics at the start of the World Cup cricket competition, is favoured to defeat Australia in Sunday's final at the Eden Gardens in Calcutta.

England will be in use for over 15 years.

Piggott... in a fine pickle

The duel attracted a crowd of 2,500 to Edinburgh's course.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Melbourne Cup winner banned

MELBOURNE (R) — Larry Olsen, winner of the prestigious Melbourne Cup horse race, was banned for 12 months by Victoria Racing Club Stewards on Friday. Olsen was found guilty of "improper practice" in that he failed to allow Sound Horizon to run on its merits in the Great Western — the event immediately before he produced the ride of a lifetime on Tuesday to win the Melbourne Cup on 12-1 shot Kensi. Olsen lodged an appeal immediately after the ban was announced and has been granted a stay of proceedings by the racing appeals tribunal. Sound Horizon's trainer, Paul Sutherland, was cleared of a charge of being a party to the offence.

Khan, Norman advance in squash events

TORONTO (R) — World champion Jansher Khan of Pakistan and former world champion Ross Norman of New Zealand advanced on Thursday night to the semifinals of the \$70,000 International Squash Championships. Khan seeded third, lost his first game to compatriot Zarak Jahan Khan 14-15, before roaring back to win the match 15-12, 15-5, 15-13. The top-seeded Norman demolished Briton Neil Harvey 15-7, 15-3, 15-5 in a little more than an hour.

Skinner takes golf lead

HANNO, Japan (R) — Val Skinner of the United States shot a five-under-par 67 to take a one-stroke lead after the first round of the \$350,000 Japan Classic Women's Golf Tournament, the last leg of the U.S. LPGA tour, on Friday. Skinner carded six birdies and one bogey over the 6,398-yard, par-72 Musashigawa Course to lead from three others, including Japan's Ayako Okamoto, who is in second place in the American moneywinners' list. Leading moneywinner, American Betsy King, had a 73 and shared 13th place.

Tear gas halts European soccer tie

SPLIT, Yugoslavia (R) — A tear-gas grenade thrown into the stands by a spectator on Thursday night halted the European Cup Winners' Cup match between Hajduk Split and Marseille for 30 minutes. Fans fled the stadium and some were slightly injured in the general panic. The players returned to the dressing room after the incident which happened nine minutes into the game. Hajduk won the second round, second leg tie 2-0 but the French side go through on aggregate 4-2.

Neck to neck race between Cauthen and Eddery

Cauthen

Eddery

lead

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

200

Freed ANC leader vows to continue political activities

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa (AP) — Anti-apartheid activists said the release of an African National Congress (ANC) leader was as a major victory, but right-wing groups said Friday the nation had embarked "on a dangerous course."

Govan Mbeki, 77, was freed Thursday after 23 years in prison, fuelling speculation that other prominent prisoners such as Nelson Mandela may soon be released. Mandela is considered by many black South Africans to be the country's preeminent black leader.

Mr. Mbeki told a news conference Thursday evening he would remain active in opposing the white-led government's apartheid policies, but that he would not hold office with any organisation.

Asked if he had a message for the young blacks, he said: "They must continue with the struggle."

"The ideas for which I went to jail and for which the ANC stands. I still embrace," the gray-haired Mbeki said. He said he still considered himself a member of the ANC and the South African Communist Party.

The ANC said from its headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, that Mr. Mbeki was released from jail "unbound and unbroken," a living legend in the minds of our people."

"If the government wants to do something dramatic to influence an intractable situation, it should release all our leaders," Anglican

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, said Thursday.

The far-right Conservative Party said Friday that Mr. Mbeki's release was "a calculated risk."

"The government is on a dangerous course if it releases people without them renouncing violence," said party leader Andries Treurnicht.

The divided opinion also was reflected in the country's newspapers.

City Press, aimed at black readers, ran a headline stating simply, "he's free." The headline over the lead story of The Citizen, a pro-government newspaper, read: "Mbeki: I'm still a Communist."

Mr. Mbeki was to meet Friday with his 71-year-old wife, who was being flown to southern city of Port Elizabeth from the black homeland of Transkei. They have not seen each other for six years, friends said.

Mr. Mbeki also said he wanted to see his three sons, who all live in exile. One of the sons, Thabo Mbeki, is a top ANC official based in Zambia.

The couple is expected to settle in the Port Elizabeth area, where

Mr. Mbeki worked as a journalist and ANC official before the organisation was outlawed in 1960.

Tentative arrangements for Mr. Mbeki to visit New Brighton, the Port Elizabeth township where he plans to live, were cancelled on short notice Friday, without explanation.

Mr. Mbeki was one of several jailed black leaders whose release was requested in anti-apartheid legislation the U.S. Congress enacted in October 1986.

Mr. Mbeki, former chairman of the guerrilla movement, was one of eight ANC members, including Dr. Mandela, jailed for life following their 1984 convictions for sabotage. Mr. Mbeki met with Dr. Mandela on Thursday morning and described himself as "healthy and fit."

He said he was concerned with Dr. Mandela's continued imprisonment, but added: "I am confident that in the course of time, he will also be out under the same conditions."

Mr. Mbeki told reporters he was "being released unconditionally."

Daughter expects release of Mandela soon

The oldest daughter of Dr. Mandela said she thinks her father will be released from prison soon, but she fears what the white South African army captain who had been captured and held prisoner in Angola.

black militants might do to him.

"Some black South Africans don't want daddy out of jail because, well, daddy is a powerful personality," Zenani Mandela Dlamini said. "Many people, of course, will see him as the leader of black South Africa if he is released from prison, and ignore many of the people now in the leadership."

Mrs. Dlamini, who lives with her husband and three children in Boston, told the Washington Post magazine, in an interview to be published Sunday, that she has been encouraged by reports that the South African government does not want the 69-year-old Mandela to die in jail.

She said her optimism was sparked in May, when she and Robert Brown, a black businessman, were allowed to visit Mandela for two hours and discuss the previously forbidden subject of politics. Brown was nominated by President Ronald Reagan to be ambassador to South Africa but later withdrew his name.

Mr. Brown told the Post that Dr. Mandela told him he wants to negotiate a peaceful settlement between black and white South Africans.

Mrs. Dlamini said she was optimistic about the prospect of her father being released soon because of the release last month of a white South African army captain who had been captured and held prisoner in Angola.

Perez de Cuellar backs idea on wider U.N. role

MOSCOW (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar endorsed on Friday ideas proposed by Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev on expanding the role of the world body.

Interviewed by the official Soviet News Agency TASS, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said he favoured U.N. verification of arms control treaties, broader use of U.N. peace-keeping forces and rotating meetings of the Security Council.

These ideas were advanced by Mr. Gorbachev in September in an article proposing a wider U.N. role in areas from arms control to human rights to cope with problems of the nuclear age.

"Indeed, there are opportunities now for significant progress on critically important problems, if full advantage is to be taken of the potential of the United Nations," Mr. Perez de Cuellar told TASS.

"I believe, for instance, that wider use should be made of United Nations military observers and peace-keeping forces."

"I am also convinced that the organisation can fill a vital need in the verification of disarmament agreements. Indeed, its availability could make the task of such agreements easier."

His comments follow Soviet suggestions for a U.N. peace-keeping force to replace the

armada of non-regional ships sent to protect shipping in the Gulf.

They precede the signing in Washington next month of a superpower treaty banning intermediate-range nuclear missiles. Officials on both sides have said matters of verification are the only outstanding details remaining to be worked out.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar expressed "great interest" in Mr. Gorbachev's suggestion that the Security Council meet at ministerial level at the start of General Assembly sessions and rotate from New York to tension spots and capitals of the permanent members.

The Soviet Union is a permanent member of the Council, together with Britain, China, France and the United States.

Moscow followed up on Mr. Gorbachev's statement for a wider U.N. role by paying off \$111 million in arrears to the world body last month and pledging to pay a further \$197 million for peace-keeping actions back to the 1960s.

Diplomatic sources say the Soviet Union extended another olive branch to Western countries by removing East Bloc support for Amadou Mahtar M'Bow in last month's contest for the UNESCO leadership, allowing the nomination of Federico Mayor of Spain.

Soviet jet rammed intruder in 1973 incident — magazine

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet magazine has described a mysterious incident in 1973 in which a Soviet fighter plane rammed an unidentified intruder in mid-air, apparently destroying both.

The latest edition of the air-force monthly Aviation and Space Flight said the Soviet plane ordered the intruder to land but it speeded up and tried to go back over the border, apparently in the south of the country, so the jet rammed it.

In the first detailed account of the incident to appear in the Soviet press, the magazine said Soviet authorities spotted two foreign military planes near the border on Nov. 28, 1973.

Two interceptors flew to check them and one of the intruders turned back but they were unable to prevent the other from crossing the border.

A MiG-21 fighter-interceptor

was then sent up to force the intruder to land.

When it refused and tried to return to the border Gennady Yeliseyev, the MiG's pilot, was ordered to shoot it down.

"A cruel skirmish began... the situation grew more complicated with every second and, regrettably, not in favour of the interceptor," Aviation said.

Yeliseyev was then ordered to ram the intruder.

"Radar controllers saw how two small points merged into one and then gradually disappeared from the screen," the magazine said.

The article said the intruder looked like "a reconnaissance variant of a fighter."

Yeliseyev, was posthumously awarded the title of hero of the Soviet Union, it said.

The article gave no further details.

Filipino rebels declare war on U.S. military

MANILA (R) — Communist guerrillas on Friday declared virtual war on United States military and military-linked personnel stationed in the Philippines.

In a statement hand-delivered to international news agencies, the umbrella National Democratic Front (NDF) said all U.S. military and civilian personnel involved in "meddling in the internal affairs" of the Philippines would be "targets for attack."

The statement, signed by NDF Secretary-General Satur Ocampo, was the first formal declaration of what appeared to be a new Communist policy.

U.S. court nominee says he took drugs

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's nominee for a seat on the Supreme Court, Judge Douglas Ginsburg, has said he had smoked marijuana on a few occasions during the 1960s and 1970s but now regrets that he did.

His disclosure, following the Senate's rejection of Mr. Reagan's first choice for the court, Judge Robert Bork, was widely seen as embarrassment for the White House although President Reagan said it did not affect his nominee's judicial qualifications.

"Roberts has expressed a desire to get out of the army and get on with his life, and the army at this point sees no reason why that shouldn't happen," Richard V. Dowling, spokesman for Fort Dix, said late Thursday.

Roberts deserted from a U.S. army base in Giessen, West Germany, in April and fled to East Germany hidden in the trunk of a rented car driven by Ms. Neumann. The couple defected to the Soviet embassy in East Berlin.

Under army rules, Roberts can request a discharge rather than face a court-martial.

"The usual discharge under this procedure is known as a discharge under other than honorable conditions. It is midway between an honorable discharge and a dishonorable one, and it involves the loss of all benefits," according to an army statement.

Army intelligence officers will interview Roberts at Fort Dix "to determine his activities for the last eight months."

"There is, at this point, no indication that he had any access to critical secret material, or that there are any additional charges that can be lodged against him other than his leaving his unit and going to East Germany," it said.

The president accepts Judge

Ginsburg's word that he had made a mistake. He doesn't feel it if the disclosure affects his judicial qualifications," Mr. Fitzwater said.

Asked how it would affect Judge Ginsburg's chances of winning Senate confirmation, the spokesman replied: "I wouldn't speculate on that."

The Senate Judiciary Committee has scheduled hearings on Judge Ginsburg's nomination to begin the week of Dec. 7.

Judge Bork, a staunch conservative whose views on individual privacy and civil rights troubled many senators, was denied confirmation last month by a vote of 58-42 — the largest vote against a supreme court nominee in U.S. history.

"That was the only drug I ever used. I have not used it since. It was a mistake, and I regret it," he said.

Judge Ginsburg said he was making the statement in response to a question from an unspecified source whether he had ever used drugs. Administration sources said several news organisations were making inquiries about the issue.

White House spokesman Marvin Fitzwater said Mr. Reagan, whose wife Nancy has campaigned against illegal drug use throughout his tenure in office, was briefed on the matter by White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker on Thursday morning and would stick by his nominee.

The White House defended Judge Ginsburg and strongly de-

nied there was any misconduct but said the government ethics office would investigate his behaviour.

Senate Republican leader Robert Dole of Kansas said on Wednesday he had spoken with Judge Ginsburg, who had assured him there would be no more surprises about his background.

Sen. Dole said on Thursday that Judge Ginsburg had told him earlier on Thursday of his marriage.

A Dole aide said Judge Ginsburg disclosed his drug use during a meeting with Sen. Dole and other Republican senators.

"He wanted to make certain that this information was available to me and to others he talked with," Sen. Dole said.

Senators have been particularly curious about Judge Ginsburg's background because, unlike Judge Bork, little is known about the man and about his views on controversial issues that might come before the court.

Judge Ginsburg's judgment, if not his integrity, was called into question when the Justice Department confirmed he took part in a department action involving the cable television industry while he had a \$140,000 investment in a cable TV firm.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.

But the White House said on Monday that Judge Ginsburg's nomination is supported by the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group.

The nominee's position on abortion is unknown.</p